



11

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

AND THE

COLONY AT LIBERIA.

PUBLISHED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY PEIRCE & PARKER.
1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Many of the following facts were published in a pamphlet last year with special reference to the Fourth of July. They were intended for the use of Clergymen and others who might be willing to address public assemblies in behalf of the American Colonization Society, but who had not leisure to collect authentic information respecting the plans and proceedings of that Society. The courteous manner in which that pamphlet was received encourages the hope that this *new and improved* statement of facts, will also meet with a welcome reception, and answer the same valuable purpose. Immense benefit has already resulted from Fourth-of-July addresses on this subject. A flood of light has thus been poured upon the forlorn condition of our coloured population: a deep public sympathy has been awakened; and liberal contributions have been made for their relief. On the last anniversary almost 11,000 dollars were collected—a sum sufficient to transport 550 emigrants to Liberia—and yet more than *nine tenths* of the religious societies in New-England contributed *nothing*.

Will not clergymen of all denominations throughout the land, on that day of our nation's Jubilee, remind their people of the crushed and bleeding children of Africa? Will they not stand prepared, either on that day, or on the Sabbath preceding or following, to *plead* in their behalf? If there be a single enterprise of this age, combining all the motives which can move the heart of man, it is that which looks to the well-being of the African? Justice and mercy, obligation and interest, the voice of humanity within us, the voice of eternal justice from the heavens, the cries of two millions of suffering men in our own land, the claims of *sixty millions* in Africa, for whom Christ died—all speak to us with an earnestness, which cannot without guilt be disregarded.

The nature and duties of the sacred office authorize and encourage us to make this appeal to clergymen in particular. While it is incumbent on all to “do justice and love mercy,” they are peculiarly set apart and commissioned by the Lord himself, “to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.”

STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Formation and object of the Society.

THIS Society was formed at Washington, December 1816. It owes its origin principally to the philanthropic efforts of General Mercer of Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Finley of New Jersey, the Rev. S. J. Mills, and a few others of a kindred spirit.

“The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed, is to promote and execute a plan of colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem most expedient.” [Article 2d of the Constitution.]

Number of Auxiliary Societies.

In Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, auxiliary State Societies have been formed. Besides these about two hundred County and Town Auxiliaries have been reported.

Income of the Society.

It has hitherto had no assistance from the General Government; yet its annual reports exhibit a gradual increase in the sums received. In eight years, from 1821 to 1828 inclusive the amount of donations was \$82,164, 72. During the year 1829 the receipts amounted to \$20,295, 61. And in 1830 the amount received was \$26,573, 51.

Patronized by Legislatures and Distinguished Men.

The Legislatures of fourteen States have passed resolutions approving the object of the Society, and recommending a system of foreign colonization. These States are New Hampshire Vermont, Massachusetts Connecticut New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. The Legislature of Louisiana have the same under consideration.

A large number of men of distinguished eminence, in different parts of the union have warmly expoused the cause of the Society. Among whom are Charles Carroll of Carrollton Wm. H. Crawford, Henry Clay, Jeremiah Day, D. D. Chief Justice Marshall, Richard Rush, Rt. Rev. Bishop White, Theodore Frelinghuysen, John Cotton Smith, David L. Morrill, Elijah Paine of Vermont. The late Hon. Bushrod Washington of Virginia, and the late Lt. Gov. Phillips of Mass. were efficient members of the Society. Gen. Lafayette of France is one of its Vice Presidents.

Nearly all the ecclesiastical bodies of the United States, have, by resolutions solemnly expressed their opinion that this Society, merits the consideration and favor of the whole Christian community, and earnestly recommend it to their patronage.

Indirect good accomplished by the Society.

To say nothing of the assistance already afforded to the emigrants, in enabling them to establish themselves on the coast of Africa with so fair a prospect of future comfort and prosperity, the Society has accomplished great good by the diffusion of information, by provoking discussion, and by calling forth powerful sympathies in favor of the Africans generally.

Establishment of the Colony.

In December, 1821, Dr. Eli Ayres, with Captain Stockton, of the United States Navy, purchased the whole of Montserado, and a most valuable tract of land on the river of the same name. The first settlers arrived at the Colony in June, 1822. In this year Mr. Ashmun took charge of the Colony as Agent. To his zealous and persevering efforts is the Colony greatly indebted for its prosperity and success. He died at New Haven, August 1828, exhausted with the toils and fatigues he had endured, in giving strength and stability to the infant settlement. Dr. Richard Randall succeeded him. Dr. R. died soon after his arrival. Dr. Mechlin is the present agent. The population of the colony is about 2000.

Favorable Location of the Colony.

Cape Montserado lies in about the sixth degree of north latitude. The first purchased territory presents the form of a tongue of land, twelve miles in extent. In 1825, Mr. Ashmun purchased of the natives an extensive and fertile tract of country, extending nine miles on the coast, from the Montserado to the Saint Paul's, and indefinitely in the interior. The Montserado is three hundred miles in length. The Saint Paul's is a noble river half a mile wide at its mouth; its waters are sweet, its banks fertile, and it is connected with Montserado by Stockton creek. To the original territory additions have been made, as the growing wants of the colony, actual,

or anticipated, required. The country thus obtained, embraces large tracts of fertile land, capable of yielding all the rich and varied products of the tropics; possessing great commercial advantages, with an extent of sea-coast from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles, and enjoying a salubrious climate, well adapted to the negro constitution, and not so fatal to that of the whites as many thickly peopled parts of the United States.

"The location of Mourovia is the most delightful that can be imagined."*

Fertility of the Soil.

The colonists themselves, in an address to the free people of color in the United States, August 1827, say, "A more fertile soil, and a more productive country, so far as it is cultivated, there is not, we believe, on the face of the earth. Its hills and its plains are covered with a verdure which never fades. The productions of nature keep on in their growth through all the seasons of the year. Even the natives of the country, almost without farming tools, without skill, and with very little labor, make more grain and vegetables than they can consume, and often more than they can sell." "We have no dreary winter here, for one half of the year to consume the productions of the other half. Nature is constantly renewing herself, and constantly pouring her treasures all the year round into the laps of the industrious."

"The extent of fertile land is capable, with very moderate industry, of supporting a great increase of population, not the one hundredth part of that we have passed over being made any use of whatever."†

"The lands on both sides of Stockton creek are of the very best quality, being a rich, light alluvion, equal in every respect to the best lands on the southern rivers of the United States."‡

Agriculture of the Colony.

Animals.—"We have," says Mr. Ashmun, in 1827, "horses, cattle in abundance, sheep, goats in abundance, fowls, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, swine in plenty. *Fish* nowhere found in greater abundance.

Fruits.—Plantains, bananas in great abundance, limes, lemons, tamarinds, oranges, sour sop, cashew, mango, twenty varieties of the prune, guava, pawpaw, pine apple, grape, tropical peach and cherry.

Vegetables.—Sweet potatoes, cassada, yams, cocoa, ground nuts, arrow root, egg plant, oca, every variety of beans, and most sorts of pease, cucumbers, pumpkins.

* Dr. Randall's Letter, 1828.

† Tuckey's Expedition to the Congo, p. 108.

‡ Dr. Randall.

" *Grains.*—Rice, Indian corn, coffee of an excellent quality, pepper of three varieties, of which either is equal to the Cayenne, millet and Guinea corn."

Commercial Advantages.

Francis Devany, Sheriff of the Colony, an emancipated slave who went to the Colony seven years ago, testified before a committee of Congress, May 1830, that he had accumulated property to the amount of \$20,000, and that Waring another Colonist had sold goods to the amount of \$70,000 in a year. Two of the Colonists own vessels, both of which would be engaged in commerce with this country, but for want of a national flag. They now export chiefly dye-woods, hides, ivory, gold, palm-oil and rice. They receive in exchange, cotton cloth, tobacco, powder and arms.

The nett profits on the two articles of wood and ivory, passing through the hands of the settlers at Liberia from Jan. 1st 1826, to June 15th, 1826, was \$30,786. Eight vessels traded to the colony from Philadelphia last year, one bearing a cargo worth \$25,000.

New York Daily Advertiser.

Climate.

"I am much pleased," says Dr. Randall, "with the climate, location, fertility, and population of Liberia. The climate is, at this season, [December 28,] most delightful. It is not very warm during the day, and at night it is cool enough to sleep with comfort under a blanket." "I consider the town of Monrovia quite as healthy as any of our southern cities, and the other settlements on the Stockton and the Saint Paul's, have even a better reputation for health. I am the more convinced, from all I see and hear, that with proper precautions, and even moderate prudence, emigrants may come out from any of the northern States, with but little risk from the effects of the climate."

"What has proved so very destructive to the new comers, is exposure to the sun—carelessness during sickness, both as it regards diet and exposure."*

"After examination and reflection, I honestly think that the climate presents all those obstacles which are the natural productions of a tropical soil, uncleared and uncultivated, but that they will yield to proper precautions; and that nothing can prevent the consummation of your wishes, but limited means, bad counsels, or feeble efforts."†

"In the early years of the colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living and the hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other causes of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming ex-

* Mr. Russwurm's Letter, 1829.

† Captain Stockton's Letter to the Committee of the Colonization Society, July, 1821.

tent, and was attended with great mortality. But we look back to those times as to a season long past and forgotten. Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable—and for the last two or three years not one person in forty from the middle and southern States has died from the change of climate.”*

Mr. Ashmun remarks, “I will only say of the healthiness of Montserado, that no situation in Western Africa can be more salubrious. The sea air does all that can be done for it in this climate. One peculiarity is, that the night air is nearly as pure as any other.”

Government.

“Our laws are altogether our own; they grew out of our circumstances: are formed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by liberty of conscience; the time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed us in his word, and dictated by our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.”†

“What my sensations were upon landing, I can hardly describe. This town, (Monrovia) contains double the number of houses I expected. The colonists appear to be thriving. You here behold colored men exercising all the duties of officers, which you can scarcely believe, many fulfilling their important trusts with much dignity. We have a republic in miniature.”‡

Literary Advantages.

From the settlement of the colony, the interests of education have been promoted as far as circumstances would permit. In 1827, six schools in successful operation. The Managers of the Society, in accordance with the wishes of the colonists, have recently determined to adopt more vigorous measures, to secure the education of every child in the colony. A permanent school house is to be immediately erected in each of the colonial towns, Monrovia, Caldwell, Millsburg.

A newspaper has been established at Monrovia, entitled “The Liberia Herald.” It is conducted with great spirit, by Mr. Russwurm, one of the colonists, and a late graduate of Bowdoin College.

Religious state of the Colony.

There is at the present time, a Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian society in the colony. The Missionary Society of Basle, Switzerland, have three missionaries in the colony.

* Address of the Colonists, 1827.

† Address of the Colonists.

‡ Extract from Mr. Russwurm’s Letter, November, 1829. —

Divine service is regularly attended on Sunday, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sunday schools are also well attended.

Several men of color are now preparing to go out as ministers and teachers, under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society of the United States.

The colony if prospered, is destined to exert a very happy influence in spreading Christianity and civilization over the whole continent of Africa. Many tribes in the vicinity are earnestly desirous of receiving religious instruction. One of them numbers a population of 125,000, speaking the same language. Four tribes, with their kings, have put themselves under the protection of the colony. Other tribes wish to avail themselves of the same privilege. The colony is rapidly extending its influence over all the tribes in the interior. One hundred children, from the neighboring clans are attending school at Liberia.

Means of Defence.

The colonists have organized six volunteer companies, containing 500 men. They have twenty pieces of cannon, and small arms enough to equip a thousand men. A fort has been erected, and, though still in an imperfect state, has already afforded protection to an English vessel from the pursuit of a pirate.

Progress of the Society and Colony during 1830.

One State and about 90 County and Town Auxiliary Societies, were formed during the last year. The income of the parent Society during the same period, exceeded that of any former year, by more than *six thousand dollars*.

Four ships, with 315 emigrants, one hundred and ninety-eight of whom were emancipated slaves, arrived at the colony during the year. Three of these ships were sent out at the expense of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

In the city of New York great interest has been awakened in behalf of the objects of the Society. The members of one church in that city have resolved to send to the colony fifty emigrants annually.

The Liberia Herald of Feb. 6th, 1831, says :

"The changes which have taken place in the colony, during the publication of the Herald, (one year) are perhaps among those most worthy of notice. Every thing has improved—our agriculture, our commerce, have each shared in the blessing. Monrovia has almost assumed a new garb, and should things continue to prosper as they have, our town will certainly present the most desirable residence to a stranger, of any on the coast of Africa. In Monrovia alone, the number of comfortable stone and wooden buildings erected during the year, are 55—and if we take into consideration that Caldwell, Millsburg, and the recaptured towns have shared equally in this prosperity, we have abundant reason to be thankful for the showers of mercy that have been extended to our infant colony."

Statistics of the Slave Trade.

History. Slaves were sent by the Portuguese to Spanish America in 1502, and transported in great numbers by Ferdinand V. of Spain in 1511. The first slaves were brought to this country in a Dutch ship in 1620. Slavery, with all its attendant evils, was entailed upon this country by the English Government, against the earnest remonstrances of the colonists.

Means by which Slaves are procured.

According to Mr. Clarkson, about one half the number transported consist entirely of kidnapped persons. By treacherous wiles, the wretched beings are allured on board the ships, and the chains of slavery immediately fastened on them. Others are procured by setting fire to their villages at the dead of night, and seizing the flying inhabitants, and hurrying them to the slave ships. Another class are those who are delivered over to the slave-dealers, by the native princes, on account of real or pretended conviction of certain crimes. Multitudes are furnished by the frequent and causeless wars, entered into by the avaricious chiefs for the sole purpose of selling the prisoners for slaves. The regular slave traders have agents residing in different parts of the country, who procure, by one or other of these means, the requisite number of slaves.

Evils. The mortality of seamen engaged in it is very great.

Of 3,170 who left Liverpool in slave ships in 1787, only 1428 returned. Great Britain, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, South America, and the United States, have all been deeply concerned in this traffic. It is estimated that 40,000,000 of slaves have been carried from the coast of Africa since the trade commenced. It is probable that an equal number have come to a premature death by the wars, massacres, and conflagrations of towns and villages, on the African coast.

Eighty Millions of human beings have then, it seems, been brought to a violent death, or consigned to returnless bondage by this brutal traffic.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

In 1807, it was enacted by Parliament, that no slaves should be imported into the British dominions after March 1808. In the same year Congress passed an act prohibiting the further introduction of slaves into the United States. The governments of Great Britain and the United States have declared the slave trade *piracy*, and those engaged in it, on conviction, are to suffer death.

By the efforts of Great Britain, the Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Brazilians have by law forbidden this traffic. France has denounced it, and Austria declared, that the moment a slave touches

an Austrian ship, he is *free*. Sweden has declared, that those citizens who engage in it shall not enjoy the protection of her laws. Several of the provinces in South America have enacted severe laws against the traffic, and also prohibited slavery in their dominions.

The Slave Trade is, notwithstanding, carried on as extensively as ever.

Dr. Philip, a distinguished missionary at the Cape of Good Hope, estimates the number annually exported at 100,000. In 1823 Mr. Ashmun wrote from the Colony, that at least, 2000 slaves were annually exported from capes Mount and Montserado. In 1824, the African Institution reports 120,000, as the number exported from the coast, and presents a detailed list of the names of *two hundred and eighteen* vessels, believed to be engaged in the trade during that year. In 1827, one hundred and twenty-five vessels sailed from Cuba to Africa for slaves. Within the last eleven years, 322,526 slaves have been imported into the single port of Rio Janeiro, that is an average of 29,320 annually. On the 6th of Sept. 1830, the British cruiser Primrose captured a Spanish ship of twenty guns and a crew of 150 men, having on board *five hundred and fifty-five* slaves from the coast of Africa. During three weeks of the last summer no less than *nine hundred* slaves from the interior of Africa were shipped from Galinas. The British squadron on the coast captured during 1830 four slave ships, and received intelligence of six others which were hovering about the coast. One of these slave ships had on board 561 slaves, of all ages, and both sexes, confined together in a state of nudity, under a deck just *three feet* in height!

The Slave Trade is carried on with greater cruelty than ever.

The following is the testimony of Sir George Collier, who lately commanded a squadron on the coast of Africa. "The slaves were crowded together, so as not to give the power to move, linked one to the other by the legs, never to be unfettered while life remains; or till the iron shall have fretted the flesh almost to the bone, forced under a deck, as I have seen them, *not thirty inches in height!* breathing an atmosphere the most putrid, with little food and less water, subject also to the most severe punishment at the caprice of the brute who commands the vessel."

Within a few years one Oiscan, commander of a French slave ship, having completed his cargo of slaves on the old Calabar coast, thrust them between decks only three feet in height, and closed the hatches on them for the night. *Fifty* were found dead in the morning. He returned immediately to the coast, and procured a fresh supply. The British schooner Primrose, while cruising off the Bay of Loango, found on the coast the bones of *one hundred* human beings, whom the king of Loango had brought down to sell; but as no slave-trader happened to be on the coast, he butchered the whole in cool blood, to save the expense of feeding them!

Colonies will put an end to the Slave Trade.

That no more has been done towards effecting this object in the neighborhood of Liberia, is owing to the comparative feebleness of the colony. The case is different with respect to the English colony at Sierra Leone. The native chiefs of Sherbro district, through their great desire to be shielded from the ravages of the slave trade, have presented one hundred miles of coast, southward of Sierra Leone, to the colony. It is stated that all the coast in the vicinity of that place has been cleared of the slave-factories and slave vessels. Here, then, is an object of vast importance. Twenty or thirty colonies would put an end to the accursed trade. Several of the native chiefs in the vicinity of the Liberian colony, are ready to enter into arrangements to this effect.

Number of the colored Population, and rate of increase in the United States.

According to the last census the number of slaves in					
the United States, amounted to	-	-	-	-	1,538,123
Do. of free persons of color	-	-	-	-	233,530
Total,					1,771,653
Reckoned at the rate of three per cent, per annum,					
the yearly increase of the slaves amounts to	-	-	-	-	46,000
The yearly increase of free negroes at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.					6,000
Total,					52,000

The census of the present year will probably show a black population, considerably above 2,000,000, and a corresponding ratio of increase.

Expense of transporting to the Colony.

From the actual experience of those who have already been sent to the colony, it is ascertained that the whole expense is twenty dollars for each individual. The whole expense of transporting the yearly increase as at the last census, would amount to \$1,040,000. On supposition that a vessel makes two voyages in a year, it would be reduced one half. And this sum would be still further reduced by embracing opportunities of incidental employment of ships engaged in trade on the coast.

Slavery a great National Evil.

The southern and northern sections of our country are parts of a great whole, and, like fellow-members of the same body, should feel a mutual interest in the good and evil of each other. It is certain

that a reciprocal influence is quickly and powerfully exerted however widely they may be separated by party animosity, or local interest. As a nation we are one. Our political destinies are embarked together, and together they must survive or perish. As there is nothing in our circumstances or situation to exonerate us from a participation in the guilt and mischiefs of slavery, so there are no grounds on which we can claim exemption from a participation in the labors and expense of eradicating it. The evil is national, and has already become so inveterate by age, and enormous in its growth, as to require the energies and resources of the entire nation to check it.

Slavery is a great Political Evil.

The prosperity of a country is generally estimated by the growth of population and progress in wealth. If there is anything peculiar in the condition of our political system which tends to check these, it must be regarded as a great evil. The ratio of increase of the population, is three-fold greater in Pennsylvania than in Virginia; and the value of property in the former has been greatly enhanced, while in the latter it has suffered a very considerable depreciation—a problem of which we can find but one solution. To a person, visiting once fertile and wealthy districts, and inquiring the cause of present desolations, the only answer that can be given is *slavery*. Of all the great tide of population which rolls to the west, no lateral duct pours a renovation upon the “old dominion.” The emigrant fears the country of the slave, and passes on to the wilderness. It is said that 8000 emigrants passed through Charleston, Va. in September and October, 1829, from Virginia and North Carolina, bound for Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. Wherever slavery exists, disgrace and servility is attached to manual labor, and the yeoman who cultivates his few fee-simple acres, is treated with the neglect and scorn with which the vassal was treated by the haughty baron of England. Such a public sentiment cannot fail to operate very unfavorably upon the middle and lower classes of the community by discouraging habits of enterprise and industry. Its tendency is to drive them from the country or reduce them to the level with the slave. The fact that the latter is often realized, finds dreadful confirmation in the prevalence of poverty, ignorance and vice. Whether it has been the policy of the Planter or not, it certainly has been the effect. If it were an object to annihilate an independent peasantry, slavery would be the fatal instrument. The banking system has been opposed on account of its tendency to merge the property of the poor in that of the rich; but all that is feared from that and ten fold more, is experienced from the system of slavery.

Concentration of Slaves in the South.

One of the most alarming features of slavery, is the concentration of them in the more southern states. Slave labor in the more north-

ern states is comparatively unprofitable, and plantations are generally over-stocked; and the consequence is, that they are constantly driven to the southern market. It is estimated that two thousand are annually sold from the District of Columbia and vicinity. A gentleman of Virginia estimates the returns of cash to be greater from the sale of slaves than the produce of the soil. Thus while their number is diminishing in Maryland, there is a duplication of numbers in Louisiana every ten years. Should the objects of the Colonization Society be realized, the domestic slave trade would be stripped of one of its most plausible pretexts, and southern slaves, instead of being concentrated in the south, would by its benevolent aid, be transported to their original home.

Nothing has contributed more to retard the operations of the Colonization Society than the mistaken notion that it interferes directly with slavery. This objection is rapidly vanishing away and many of the slave-holding states are becoming efficient supporters of the national society. In the Senate of Louisiana during its last session resolutions were adopted expressive of the opinion that the object of this Society was deserving of the patronage of the General Government.

An enlightened community now see, that this Society infringes upon no man's rights, that its object is noble and benevolent—to remedy an evil which is felt and acknowledged at the north and south—to give the free people of color the privileges of freemen.

The free-colored population are becoming more interested in the objects of this Society. Hundreds from North Carolina and Virginia now stand ready to emigrate to Liberia by the earliest opportunity.

The Managers of the Society at their last annual meeting,

“*Resolved*, that encouraged by the kind Providence which has thus far forwarded their efforts, they will immediately commence arrangements for obtaining the necessary funds, and sending to Liberia within the present year, six vessels from different ports in the United States, on the first days of May, July, September, November, January and March.”

Auxiliary Societies may be formed.

Auxiliary Societies collect and diffuse information, afford a proper organ of communication with the Parent Society, and combine the wisdom of age, and the ardor of youth, in the accomplishment of a common object. It may be safely affirmed that the people of Vermont would not have aided the cause with one third part of the contributions, without a State Society, which they have with one. The State Societies, in several instances, have called forth valuable speeches and reports. All the New England states, but Rhode Island, have formed State Auxiliaries.

Congress may be Memorialized.

To the powers and resources of the general government, the Col-

onization Society have ever been looking. That Congress have a right to appropriate funds for this purpose, hardly admits of a doubt. By the constitution they may appropriate monies "for the common defence and general welfare." What object would promote the general welfare more than to bless and save our colored population? Was the purchase of Louisiana and Florida a worthier object? Was the voting \$10,000 a year for Indian civilization? Was the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Carraccas? Was the appropriation of large sums for the Cumberland Road? But Congress has already, in effect, sanctioned the measure, by employing the navy in defending the Liberian Colony. Committees in Congress have repeatedly presented favorable reports. FOURTEEN STATE LEGISLATURES have instructed their Senators, and requested their Representatives in Congress to lend it their support.

Free Colored Population demand our sympathy and attention.

They have claims upon us which ought not to be disregarded ; their condition is now overlooked to a most deplorable extent. When assistance is afforded, it is frequently afforded as a matter of condescension, and not at all with a spirit of kindness and Christian affection. We ought to take immediate and efficient measures to bring all their children within the influence of schools and religious instruction. There are noble minded men and women in every town, who will take more pleasure in instructing a class of colored, than of white children in Sabbath Schools.

The time has fully arrived when systematic and vigorous measures should be adopted to educate colored youth for school teachers, physicians, and ministers, either to remain in this country, or to go out to Africa. A fair experiment has never been made. There are difficulties in the way, but they are not insurmountable. Several promising colored youth in New England are now desirous to acquire an education.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On the 13th of February, 1831, a State Colonization Society was formed under favorable auspices, in the Representatives' Hall in Boston. Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP, President of the Senate, was Chairman of the Meeting, and Wm. J. Hubbard, Esq. of Boston, Secretary.

Various resolutions were proposed and seconded by Geo. A. Tufts, Esq. of Dudley, Benjamin C. Perkins, Esq. of Becket, Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, of Roxbury, Hon. B. F. Varnum, of Dracut, Hon. S. C. Phillips, of Salem, Rev. Charles Train, of Framingham, and Ira Barton, Esq. of Oxford. Several of these gentlemen addressed the meeting in an able and interesting manner.

A Constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected :

Hon. SAMUEL LATHROP, *President*,
 JEROME V. C. SMITH, M. D. Boston, *Secretary*,
 ISAAC MANSFIELD, Esq. Boston, *Treasurer*.

12 Vice Presidents were chosen, and the following gentlemen as Managers :

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, *Dedham*,
 S. T. ARMSTRONG, Esq. *Boston*,
 REV. EZRA S. GANNETT, *Boston*,
 WM. B. REYNOLDS, Esq. *Boston*,
 REV. CHARLES TRAIN, *Framingham*,
 Hon. JOHN W. LINCOLN, *Worcester*,
 Hon. GEORGE HULL, *Sandisfield*,
 PATRICK BOIES, Esq. *Granville*,
 Dea. MOSES GRANT, *Boston*,
 NATHANIEL R. COBB, *Boston*,
 CHARLES TAPPAN, Esq. *Boston*,
 Prof. S. M. WORCESTER, *Amherst*,
 GEORGE A. TUFTS, Esq. *Dudley*,
 JOSIAH ROBBINS, Esq. *Plymouth*,
 Dr. JOHN S. BUTLER, *Worcester*,
 IRA BARTON, Esq. *Oxford*,
 THOMAS A. GREENE, Esq. *New Bedford*,
 CHARLES STODDARD, *Boston*,
 ELIPHALET WILLIAMS, Esq. *Northampton*,
 REV. ALONZO POTTER, *Boston*.

The following resolution, among others, was passed ;

Resolved, That the Clergy of all religious denominations in the Commonwealth be respectfully requested to present the interests of the American Colonization Society to their respective Congregations on the fourth of July next, or on the preceding or following Sunday, and to solicit contributions in its behalf.

* * A series of resolutions was passed in March last by the Legislature of Massachusetts, requesting the Senators and Represen-

tatives in Congress, from this State, to use their influence, in all constitutional ways, to promote the designs of the American Colonization Society, by enlisting in its behalf the patronage of the General Government. *Thirteen* States had previously passed similar resolutions.

* * Flourishing Societies may be formed, without difficulty, in all the Counties of this Commonwealth. There has been one in existence, for some years, in Hampden County. The friends of the object in Worcester County established a promising Auxiliary, a few months since.

The following notice appeared on the cover of the last African Repository :

All collections or donations may be transmitted by mail, to Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer, Washington City, or to the Treasurer of any of the State Societies. The Treasurers of State or other Auxiliary Societies, with whom *collections* may be deposited, will please send to us the names of all clergymen by whom the collections were taken up, that they may be early supplied with the Repository. All communications relating to the general interests of the Society, or the Editorial Department of the Repository, to be directed to R. R. Gurley, Secretary, Washington. Those relating to the pecuniary concerns of the Repository, to James C. Dunn, Georgetown, D. C.

* * Gerrit Smith, Esq. of Peterboro', N. Y. has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the Society in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually, during that time. *Thirty-four* persons, and Associations have adopted the measure already.

 All clergyman who take up contributions for the Colonization Society, are entitled to receive a copy of the African Repository—the valuable monthly periodical of the Society, gratis.

* * Donations and contributions, may be forwarded to Richard Smith, Esq. Treasurer American Colonization Society, Washington ; Isaac Mansfield, Esq. Treasurer Massachusetts Colonization Society, Boston ; Rev. Asa Cummings, Portland, Maine ; George A. Kent, Esq. Treasurer New Hampshire Colonization Society, Concord ; Hon. Jeduthun Loomis, Treasurer Vermont Colonization Society, Woodstock ; or Rev. Chester Wright, Secretary, Montpelier ; Seth Terry, Esq. Treasurer Connecticut Colonization Society, Hartford.

